



HUGH M. TATE

I am a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Chancery Court of Knox County in the republican primary of March 21, 1918.

I earnestly solicit your vote and influence PROVIDED you find after investigation that I would probably make a better judicial officer than an opponent, but friends, my campaign is not based upon unkindness or prejudice, and if you find that my present opponent or any one who may qualify and become an opponent, within the time allowed, would probably by temperament and otherwise, make a better judicial officer than myself, it is my duty as an American citizen to say that you ought to vote for that candidate. You ought not to be prevented from voting for an opponent or for me because of any effort that could be made to appeal to that small and narrow side which all of us may have, more or less, known as prejudice. I respectfully suggest that the same calm, deliberate judgment should be used by the public in selecting an official as you would use in choosing employment for yourself, or in selecting an employee on the farm, in the shop or in the factory.

If the work of the entire public is even more important than the work of the individual, there is all the more reason why a calm, deliberate business sense should be used in choosing public officials. Therefore, I respectfully suggest that the election of the Judge of the Chancery Court is not the place to repay obligations, or to punish a wrong, real or imaginary. There are those who will decide against me the one issue of

"Who Can And Will Best Serve In This Judicial Office"

Those who do thus decide that issue would be untrue to themselves and their country if they voted for me. My opponent is entitled to the vote of every honest and patriotic American citizen who believes he would make a better judicial officer, but, of course it is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and I am very sure that no good citizen who decides THAT ISSUE in my favor will let any matter of prejudice of whatever kind or from whatever source, prevent me from receiving his loyal support. He will not be prevented from supporting me by any appeal that might be made in an effort to prejudice him against me. The thinking voter will realize that that has nothing to do with the issue.

Mr. Fair-Minded Voter, it may not be good politics to say that you ought to vote for my opponent if you believe that he would make a better judicial officer to serve you and your fellow-citizens of your county, but it is at least FAIR, and FAIRNESS is certainly among the chief attributes that you will hope to find in the Judge of this high court.

It is pleasing to me to know from the messages I get directly and from all over the county, both in the towns and in the rural districts, that this broad and fair method of campaign is surely winning.

Fair-minded voters, you of the great majority, who make up your own minds, just take the one issue which would govern you if you were about to select an employee of your own, and then be equally as honest in selecting one for your county, and decide that issue, "WHO CAN AND WILL BEST SERVE IN THIS JUDICIAL CAPACITY," and cast your vote accordingly, and if it is for me or against me, you will have not only the approval of your own conscience, but mine, for this is what I am asking you to do.

Yours for a clean campaign, and a clean court,

HUGH M. TATE.

TELL OF RESULTS OF ADAMSON LAW

Eight-Hour Commission Has Submitted Its Findings to President Wilson.

WORKERS GET MORE MONEY

Sixty Million Dollars Added to the Pay of Railroad Men—Practicability of Eight-Hour Day Has Not Been Decided Upon.

The report of the eight-hour commission headed by Gen. George W. Goethals and named to study the operation of the Adamson law has been submitted to President Wilson.

The commission finds as a result of its study of the first year of the operation of the law that it has not brought a general eight-hour day into railroad operation and that it has increased the pay of 400,000 trainmen of the country about \$60,000,000 a year.

"The effect of the law as applied," the report says, "is normally to leave the compensation for straight mileage or straight time unchanged. The same payment is now made for a minimum day of eight hours as was formerly made for a minimum day of ten hours. The mileage rate remains unchanged, while the rate per hour is increased."

"The increase in pay which the observance of the law brings to the employees is in the form of payment for overtime at an increased rate per hour. The exceptions are so unimportant as to make their discussion here unnecessary."

On the question of the practicability of an actual eight-hour day in train service the report says:

"It is well to emphasize the fact that, while the law requires eight hours to be the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of train employees, it does not limit the actual working time to eight hours."

At another point the report says: "As a result of the law, even with pro-rata overtime, there have been numerous instances of changes in operation of trains in road service, shortening the time of runs as shown in a previous section, but, generally speaking, no marked change in operation in road service is observable. As elsewhere stated this is not true of yard service, in which an actual eight-hour day has been generally introduced."

"To what extent it would be practicable ultimately to limit the hours of road train employees to eight hours per day it is impossible to say."

A study of various plans for meeting the increased financial burden of the Adamson law brings the conclusion, by the report, that the cheapest thing for the railroads to do is to go on with the former basis of operation and to pay the increased wages.

Charles P. Howard made a study of the practicability of an actual eight-hour day on railroads. In his report he said:

"In any discussion of the practicability of an actual eight-hour day for employees in railroad train service we must distinguish what is physically possible if necessary to be done at any cost, from what is practicable under given conditions."

"An hours-of-service law limiting the actual duration of work to eight hours per day could undoubtedly be enforced if all expense to the roads and inconvenience to employees could be disregarded. But, taking conditions as we actually find them, the writer believes that the complete elimination of overtime for train operatives is not a physical proposition, although further progress in this direction is possible."

WORKERS DOING THEIR PART

Men Are Enrolling by Thousands Ready to Work in the Shipyards of the Country.

American labor is patriotically responding to the call for men who will build ships that will carry our armies to victory.

Just as fast as the yards are prepared to receive them the men are ready for the job.

The returns from an eight-day drive in Illinois alone shows that 9,800 men have enrolled. In the state of Washington 3,000 have received the bronze button of the United States public service reserve. Returns from Ohio have not yet been received at Washington, but it is known the enlistment there has been heavy. New York city reports 1,400, Rhode Island 800 and the District of Columbia 900.

Many complaints have been received from men who have asked for work and been turned away from shipyards. This is due to a misunderstanding of the purpose of the present drive. The drive is not for the purpose of making up a shortage now for the reason that, except in individual cases, there is no shortage in the shipyards. It is for the purpose of piling up a reserve, from which the men can be taken as rapidly as they are needed.

At the United States public service reserve denial was made of the charges made by the chairman of the New York state four-minute men that workers were turned away from the United States employment office in New York city because of the failure to provide blanks.

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HOURS OF WORK PROBLEM

Matter of Industrial Efficiency Is a Subject Engaging Universal Attention Just Now.

When war broke out, laws and customs governing hours of work in British munition factories were generally abrogated.

The work week was lengthened until 80, 90 and even 100 hours became common. Sunday labor was the rule.

The national industrial conference board of this country, as a part of its research activities, is now investigating the relation of hours of labor to industrial efficiency, having special reference to the health of the workers as well as the output.

And that body presents an analysis of reports from British investigating commissions on that subject which will be read with interest at this time by Americans.

These reports are a noteworthy contribution to the scientific discussion of the subject and suggest certain broad principles of the hours-of-work problem which are worthy of study.

Briefly they state: That the proper length of the workday depends considerably on the character of the work. This principle is not new, but has not been sufficiently recognized.

That, at least in certain kinds of heavy work, women cannot endure as long a workday as men. With this qualification, the studies indicate that women can safely do many kinds of work which hitherto have been regarded suitable only for men.

That experience with rest periods has been sufficiently encouraging to call for further consideration and experiment.

That wages and systems of wage payment have an important bearing on output.

It is most important to bear in mind that British industrial experience under war conditions cannot consistently be applied to the United States unless due allowance is made for differences in industrial conditions in the two countries.

Differences in factory and home conditions, in speed of machinery, in wage rates and system, in trade practices and other factors, must also be considered before attempting to apply British experience and conclusions to American industries.—Buffalo News.

DENY EXISTENCE OF LABOR SHORTAGE.

An urgent call for 400 laborers by a factory having a government contract was cited by the United States employment service as evidence of the "wide-spread and unfounded belief" that a general labor shortage exists.

Representatives of the service investigated the call before attempting to supply the men and discovered that they would not be needed for two weeks, and that in the meantime there was no way to house them. The call had been sent out, it was said, because of fear that when the men were needed they could not be obtained.

Hundreds of similar calls have been received by the service, tending to demoralize the labor supply and cause individual hardships.

Idle Workers in New York.

There is "a considerable amount of unemployment in the state of New York as a whole," and the five-day closing order did not aid industry materially, according to Charles B. Barnes, director of the bureau of employment of the state industrial commission. In a review of the labor situation issued and based on figures just compiled.

"Some plants are finding difficulty in obtaining raw material, others in obtaining fuel," he says. "There has been a decreased demand on the part of the public for articles classed as luxuries. This automatically necessitates a reduction in the force of many plants, and in a few cases to an entire shutdown. It might have been expected that this supply of labor would be absorbed in the various lines of war work. But owing to the fact that many of the war contractors have not yet received their maximum capacity this supply of labor has not been taken on."

In January more than thirty thousand men applied to the state bureau. Of them only 8,000 were found work. The figures show only a slight increase in industry over December, but about equals the volume of business in the bureau of last January.

Steel Trust Pensions.

Pensions to employees of the United States Steel corporation amounting to \$3,658,047.73 have been disbursed since the establishment of the fund in 1911, according to the annual report just made. The total for 1917 was \$712,506.65. There were 3,013 active members last year showing an average service of 29.49 years and drawing an average monthly pension of \$21.10. The greatest sum paid to the pensioned employees of any one of the subsidiary companies was \$169,462.92 to those of the Carnegie Steel company.

Countries Will Co-operate.

Complete co-operation between the United States and Canada in the effective distribution of labor for war purposes has been put into effect. The department of labor announced that by agreement neither country will import labor from the other without its consent.

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JESSE L. HENSON

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF KNOX COUNTY:

If after you have examined my record as County Court Clerk for the part of the term that I have held the office and find it clean, honorable, and efficient, I will appreciate your vote and influence for a renomination in the primary to be held on Thursday March 21, 1918.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE L. HENSON

TO MOBILIZE SCHOOLS SECOND DRAFT MAY 1

Special War Department Committee Named by Baker.

Nature of Work to Be Along Educational and Special Training of Men Needed.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The country's schools and colleges are to be mobilized behind the army. With that end in view Secretary of War Baker today announced formation of a war department committee on education and special training. It is made up of Col. Hugh S. Johnson, deputy provost marshal general; Lieut. Col. Robert I. Rees of the general staff, and Maj. Gen. Neville Clark of the adjutant general's department.

Associated with them in an advisory committee are Dr. Charles Mann of the Carnegie foundation and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. James R. Angell, dean of the faculties of the university; J. W. Dietz of Chicago, director of education of the Western Electric company, and president of the National Association of Corporation Schools; James P. Munroe of Boston, a member of the federal board for vocational training, and Dr. Samuel P. Capan of Washington, a specialist in the higher education. The entire committee also is authorized to call to its aid from time to time educators from every section of the country.

In an official statement creating the new committee, Secretary Baker announces that it "will encourage and arrange for the technical education of men needed by the several branches of the army, particularly the ordnance bureau, the signal corps and the engineers. In a degree the educational institutions are already rendering patriotic service to the government, but it is planned that there shall be a systematization of their efforts and that their facilities for technical training shall be fully utilized."

LOWREY, OTTO (Not Otto Ray), Keshona, Wis.
LETZENBAUER, CLAIRE, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
CLARK, WILBUR W., Lansing, Mich.
EICHHAMMER, JOHN A., East Grand Forks, Minn.
BARKER, BEN, Foulburg, Tex.
HYATT, WESLEY W., Leabatt, Wash.
AUSTAD, GUNDEL G. (not Anstad Gunder), Okla. Minn.
SMITHPETER, WILLIAM V., Fort Cobb, Okla.
RAISNER, WILLIAM H., Corning, Cal.
UNGER, FRED M., Parstown, S. D.
DRAHOT, FRANK, Jackson, Minn.
ROBINSON, JOHN C., Pottach, Idaho.
SKINER, MAJOR HENRY A., Rockford, Ill.
SHORT, NATHAN B., Stephens, Ark.
SLOSS, JOHN, Lochwinnoch, Scotland.
MURRAY, HILEY F., Eugene, Ore.
BATES, HENRY G., Baker, Ore.
ABBONI, ANTHONY, Detroit, Mich.
HARTSOCK, WINSTON A., Rapidan, Va.
COLLINS, ALVIN N., Markesan, Wis.
BRADLEY, CLAUD, Swaty, Ark.
CROW, JENNINGS B., Appleby, Tex.
INGLEHART, DELBERT E., Santa Monica, Cal.
GILLESPIE, ALEXANDER S., Los Angeles, Cal.

President to Name Directors.
Washington.—President Wilson and not Secretary McAdoo will have authority to appoint the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation, according to an amendment to the War Finance Corporation bill, unanimously agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee. Another amendment to the bill, tentatively approved by the committee, was the removal of the restriction prohibiting members of banks and other financial concerns from serving as directors of the corporation.

500,000 Men Will Be Called to the Colors.

Order Placing the Date for Second Call Awaits Signature of Secretary Baker.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Secretary Baker authorized the statement that no date had been selected for the beginning of the second draft. Various estimates have placed the time between March 1 and June 1. These are declared to be entirely guesses.

Washington, Feb. 21.—An order placing the date of the second draft at May 1 awaits the signature of Secretary Baker. The new draft will call 500,000 men to the colors.

Each week, according to the new plan, approximately 10,000 men will be called to the camps for training. As they are called, equal numbers of those now in training will be sent for intensive schooling in France.

It is unofficially reported directions for the mobilization of the 500,000 men will be forwarded by Provost Marshal General Crowder not later than April 15.

The exact number of men due from each district will be designated, as will the total number of men in class 1 that must be called for examination and the number that must be accepted for service.

It is the plan to call the men gradually, so as not to overtax the supply facilities of the army and to avoid any railroad transportation tieup.

The recruits will have the advantage of mingling with the men who have been in training for some months, as no camp will be completely evacuated.

There will be 2,500,000 men called from class 1 and 1,000,000 who will become of age during the year ending June 5, 1918.

British subjects are included in the draft.

SPRING-RICE DEATH CAUSE UP.

British House of Commons Member Cites Bolo Disclosures in Making Inquiry.

London, Feb. 21.—In the house of commons Noel Pemberton Billings asked whether, in view of the fact that the late Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, was instrumental in the Callaux-Bolo disclosures, an inquiry would be held to determine if his death was due to any cause other than that announced. The speaker replied that Mr. Billings was required to put his question in writing, and that it would be answered in regular order.

LABOR SHORT AT TWO POINTS

Ten of Twelve Cities, Including Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, Call Supply Ample.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Of twelve agencies reporting to the bureau of labor statistics only two, Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., said there was any shortage of labor. Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis reported sufficient labor for all present purposes.

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